

1857

Timeline pertaining to the Revolt of 1857

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To the Family

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Preface

Following timeline attempts to cover **very few or some** historical events occurred during the 1857 to 1859, and the events for which the dates are available are taken into consideration. Kindly note that this is an attempt to put forward the factual data in chronological order for the better understanding of the multiple events related to Revolt of 1857 at different parts of India.

Discontentment against the oppressive rule in terms of revenue policy, government jobs, interference with socio-cultural aspects of the society, and racial discrimination, these are the general causes that people will oppose in any possible way either against native or foreign governments, in this case it was not only foreign government but the administration of British East India Company, that was a joint stock company.

As the color scheme of book cover suggest the spilling of blood irrespective of age and gender had occurred, that's why the book has red color as its background and the font color is gray to symbolize the nature of outbreak of 1857.

Rohan Vishwas Jadhav

21/07/2025

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It is a privilege to get an opportunity to express gratitude towards authors that wrote extensively about the Revolt of 1857, feeling immensely grateful for this compilation of 1857: timeline pertaining to the Revolt of 1857, covering **some or few** important milestones in the history of 1857 Revolt.

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Introduction

Violent struggles are truly objective, indiscriminative, and professional as they do not differentiate between us and others, gender, age, caste, class, occupation, and infinite of other grounds of classification and categorization among humans.

Awareness about the sense of being exploited was recognized here onwards in the minds of people living on Indian sub-continent. People of this land may have a bunch of identities i.e., political, cultural, economic, social, religious, and gender, but identification of the cause of economic and political extraction through the pre-existing social, religious concerns, were realized by some people i.e. colonial Government.

Indian sub-continent experienced the administration of a joint stock company, having profit and dividends to their shareholder was a primary concern of its very formation in 16th Century, i.e., English East India Company. One foreign company taking political, economic and administrative decisions for the Indians along with views on medium of instructions and subjects in the education, cultural practices and having vocal viewpoints for making Indians suitable for being ruled by the colonial power.

INTRODUCTION

Disarming process of native troops in different parts of British territory on Indian sub-continent especially in Punjab played crucial role in preventing the revolt spreading in the Panjab.

Pre-British loyalties were called for support by most of the leaders of revolt of 1857 and a consequence, those appeals came with the baggage of the inherent flaws as well.

Following is the list of British officers at different Districts and Provinces at the time of Revolt of 1857:

Governor General Lord Canning

Bombay (Mumbai) Sir John Elphinstone

Madras (Chennai) Lord Farquharson

Punjab Sir John Lawrence

Henry Lawrence Brigadier General of British Army
at Northwest Province

Saharanpur Mr. Robert Spankie

Muzaffarnagar Mr. R. M. Edward

Meerut Mr. Wallace Dunlop

Bulandshahr Mr. Brand Sapte

Aligarh Mr. Bramly

Mathura Mr. Thornhill

Agra Mr. Robert Drummond

Mainpuri	Mr. John Power
Etawah	Mr. Allan Octavian Hume
Kanpur	Mr. Hillersdon
Farrukhabad	Mr. W. George Probyn
Banda	Mr. F. O. Mayne
Allahabad	Mr. M. Court
Banaras	Mr. F. M. Lind
Azamgarh	Mr. R. H. Davies
Ghazipur	Mr. A. Ross
Jaunpur	Mr. Taylor
Mirzapur	Mr. G. Tucker
Moradabad	Mr. C. B. Saunders
Bijnaur	Mr. A. Shakespear
Bareilly	Mr. J. Guthrie
Badaon	Mr. William Edwards
Shahjahanpur	Mr. Bramly

Broadly we can divide the stakeholders in Revolt of 1857 in following categories:

1. Investors in British East India Company at London.
2. Administrators of Company in India.

INTRODUCTION

3. European Military generals on field.
4. European soldiers in the army on field.
5. European non-military staff.
6. Prisoners freed by Mutineers after killing British officers.
7. Indian leadership of the revolt like Mughal emperor, Taty Tope, Nana sahib Peshwe, Rani Laxmibai, Kunwar Singh.
8. Indian Zamindars and Talukdars.
9. Indian Princely states.
10. Indian people working in the regular army positions.
11. Indian people working in the irregular army Positions.
12. Indian people working in British administration.
13. Indian people working at British Bungalows.
14. Common peasants in the revolt affected area.
15. Traders and merchants in the revolt affected area.
16. Common people in the revolt affected area.
17. Approach of people, administrators, Princely States, traders, from other parts of Indian subcontinent i.e. Punjab, Mumbai (then Bombay), Chennai (then Madras).

The dynamic and diverse interest groups mentioned above creates a grey picture on either side about the direction of Revolt of 1857, and the British diplomatic and political strategies played out in their favour along with the Socio-cultural differences in the Indian Society as the immediate cause itself coming from the traditional customs practiced on Indian Sub-continent.

Distribution of troops across British territory presents a clear picture as the success of British in revolt of 1857 was not merely based on Military and administrative organization as 2,32,224 Native Troops in India, and 45,522 European soldiers including 6,170 officers were present.

Native troops were with Musket and British troops were with artillery and Enfield, native troops at almost all locations disarmed and at the points of artillery loyal European soldiers were placed to control the damage to the colonial authority.

Atrocities are integral part of violent struggle and few things to be understood from the British writings, is that if British person dies then it is heinous crime committed by opponents and if British maccacre the natives then it is Military success. The descriptions of atrocities by authorities are most of the time used as tool for further flaring up the hatred and charg the common soldiers to vigorously fight against the opponents.

Weapons and supplies, this is crucial aspect of the 1857 revolt as mentiond above as well the facilities available at the disposal of British colonial Government

in terms of guns and artillery and supply of gun powder are as central to the upper edge received by British.

Administration of British Government had a clear chain of hierarchy and effective communication between the Governor-General at Bengal, with the Governors at Mumbai (Bombay), Chennai (Madras), and Punjab. The timely reinforcement received to the colonial government from Burma, Nepal and other allied powers of the British in South Asia also played significant role in suppressing the Revolt of 1857 in India by British.

This timeline presents very few and some events occurred in the year 1857 and 1858 mainly and we need to admit the limitation of written record as most of the time winners are left alive to write the stories of their chivalry and barbarity of the opponents.

Quotes that represent the Revolt of 1857:

- John Lawrence, who in the wisdom of his counsel, his iron will, and energy, proved himself the worthy brother of the martyr of Lucknow, for “through him Delhi fell, and the Punjab, no longer a weakness, became a source of strength. (Governor General’s Minute on the Mutiny).¹
- It has been estimated that in course of the suppression of the outbreak, 1572 forts had been

¹ Cave-Browne J., *The Punjab and Delhi in 1857, Vol. 1*, William Blackwood and Sons., London, 1861, preface, p. xi.

destroyed and 714 cannon exclusive of those taken in action, surrendered.²

- Last letter by Nana Saheb to British, “Life Must be given up some day. Why then should I die dishonored? There will be war between me and you as long as I have life, whether I be killed or imprisoned or hanged and whatever I do will be done with the sword only”.³
- “Swaraj and Swadharma are connected as means and end. Swaraj without Swadharma is despicable and Swadharma without Swaraj is powerless.”⁴

Convenience shapes our Perceptions, as follows:

The Great Rebellion

- Joshi P. C.

The Indian Mutiny of 1857

- Malleson G. B.

Uprising of 1857

- Yadav K. C.

Revolt of 1857

- Sen S. N.

² Majumdar R. C., *The Sepoy Mutiny and The Revolt of 1857*, ed. 2nd, Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay, Calcutta, 1963, p. 100.

³ *Ibid*, pp.186-87.

⁴ Savarkar Vinayak Damodar. *The Indian War of Independence 1857*, reprint, Asian Educational Services, New Delhi, 2014, p. 9.

INTRODUCTION

Outbreak of 1857

- Mujumdar R. C.

Revolt of Bengal Native Army

- George Forrest.

First War of Independence

- Savarkar V. D.

Sepoy Mutiny

- British East India Company

Having these many names for identifying One Historical event, suggests the multifaceted nature of the Revolt of 1857. Writers had the significant influence of their contemporary economic, political, and social considerations while narrating about the Revolt of 1857.

Note: all dates are in dd.mm.yyyy or Month yyyy format.

1. 1857: Timeline pertaining to the Revolt of 1857

February 1857	Incident at Dum-Dum place, exchange of words between a Khalasi and the sepoy of 2nd Native Infantry that created the issue of cartridge.
09.02.1857	General Hearsay had addressed troops at Barrackpore in the native language regarding cartridge.
25.02.1857	19th Native Regiment refused to use new cartridge at Berhampur.
26.02.1857	Berhampur Station, 19th native infantry soldiers took up their arms and pointed them towards the European officers at the night and ask for withdrawal of greased cartridges, after promises by Colonel Mitchell, troops went back to their huts.
27.02.1857	Colonel Mitchell gave orders to troops on parade ground to use cartridges in stern language that created discontent among the

native soldiers.

March-April 1857 Native troops at Awadh, under British were 760 Artillery, 3400 Cavalry, 16,400 Infantry, European troops 875.

March 1857 Jamadar Saligram Singh was court Marshalled and dismissed for not asking the native troops to use new cartridges.

04.03.1857 Calcutta Government asked for 84th Queen's regiment stationed at Rangoon to reach at Calcutta.

06.03.1857 Lord Canning sent to Rangoon for getting European regiment of Infantry to be sent to Calcutta.

13.03.1857 84th European regiment of Infantry reached Calcutta.

23.03.1857 Announcement of punishment for the 19th Native regiment and they were marched to Barrackpore.

The Commander in Chief General Anson, explained the actions of the Government and the reasons for those actions in Ambala.

27.03.1857 19th Native infantry regiment was disbanded by the orders of Governor General at Barrackpore

- by General Hearsey in the presence of two European regiments and two field artillery.
- 28.03.1857 Bodyguards (133 in total from its rank of Commander to Troops at the beginning of 1857) of Governor General were brought to Barrackpore.
- 29.03.1857 Mangal Pandey of 34th Native Infantry, openly mutinied, single handed and threatened to shoot any first European come in front of him.
- 31.03.1857 After disarming the 19th Native Regiment, the Governor General's Bodyguards and Queen's 84th Regiment escorted the disarmed native troops to Chinsurah and dispersed.
- April 1857 Court of Inquiry, came to conclusion that Sikhs and Musalman of 34th native regiments are trustworthy, and Hindus are not. All the seven companies present at the Court martial of Mangal Pandey and shown sympathy towards him were disbanded.

1857: Timeline pertaining to the Revolt of 1857

24.04.1857	3rd light cavalry at Meerut refused to use the cartridges.
02.05.1857	7th Oude regiment refused to bite cartridges.
03.05.1857	other regiments encircle the 7th regiment with guns and asked to obey the orders of the government.
04.05.1857	34th Native Infantry were disarmed.
07.05.1857	General Hearsey, reported that there is no more requirement for the European regiment at Barrackpore.
08.05.1857	Trial of 3rd light cavalry at Meerut, gave decision to imprisonment for 10 years to all disloyal soldiers.
09.05.1857	85 Native troops from Meerut who refused to use the new cartridge were punished and imprisoned.
10.05.1857	Native soldiers broke the jail freed the prisoners and shot down Europeans at Meerut and marched towards the Delhi.
	Revolt broke out at Ambala.
	3rd native Cavalry, 20th native

Infantry revolted at Meerut.

11.05.1857 Mutineers reached Delhi and declared Bahadur Shah Jafar as the Emperor of Hindustan. Bahadur Shah also sent a message to British Lieutenant General at Agra to inform about the Mutineers arrival at Delhi.

British officers at the ammunition depot in Delhi blasted it to save it from Mutineers.

11-18.05.1857 Massacre of Europeans in the Delhi was carried out and Europeans before fleeing Delhi blown up the British ammunition at Delhi.

12.05.1857 Telegraph sent to Calcutta from Agra, for informing Meerut revolt.

Commander in Chief of British Army General Anson received the news of Mutiny at Shimla.

At Mian-Mir in Punjab, 16th, 26th, 49th, Native Infantry, 8th native Cavalry were disarmed, and Native troops were in total of 2500.

Gurgaon came under the control of rebellion forces.

13.05.1857 British disarm native troops at Lahore.

Mutiny broke out at Firozpur.

Govindgarh in Punjab, Native troops were disarmed.

14-18.05.1857 After the Meerut rebel, Colonel Dixon, British Commissioner of Ajmer, had replaced the 15th Native Infantry with Mahar Regiment, and Native Infantry were sent to Nasirabad.

14.05.1857 Mutiny broke out in Muzaffarnagar, treasure guard refused to protect the wealth but rather looted it and rest of the European wealth at Muzaffarnagar were plundered by number of people.

Henry Lawrence, Commissioner of Awadh, assumed the Brigadier post and received both Military and Civil power to administer the Awadh Province.

Firozpur in Punjab, disarming process of native infantry went with partial success as some dispersed from the cantonment and

joined the rebel at Delhi.

15-20.05.1857 Lord Canning had a communication with all possible points on Indian Sub-continent to send European reinforcement.

20.05.1857 Aligarh, 9th Native Infantry revolted.

21.05.1857 Naushera soldiers revolted against the British.

22.05.1857 British Disarm the 3000 Sepoys and 500 Sawar at Peshawar.

23.05.1857 Etawah and Mainpuri revolted.

24-28.05.1857 Colonel James Neil of the 1st Madras Fusiliers arrived at Calcutta.

25.05.1857 Roorkee revolted.

26.05.1857 European ladies and children from Lucknow cantonment were shifted to residency building.

27.05.1857 Etah revolted.

Commander in Chief of British Army General Anson died due to Cholera. Henry Barnard succeeded as Commander in Chief of British Army, started marching towards

the Delhi.

An uprising took place at Hissar.

28.05.1857 Nasirabad in Rajasthan troops revolted against the British.

29.05.1857 Baba Sahib of Nurgonda near Kolhapur revolted against British but was crushed and killed after some time.

30.05.1857 Sepoy at Hodal, Mathura, Lucknow broke into open mutiny.

31.05.1857 28th Native Infantry broke into mutiny at Shahjahanpur.

44th and 67th Native Infantry disarmed at Agra.

Bareilly revolted, and Khan Bahadur Khan assumed for himself as the viceroy of Delhi Emperor at Bareilly.

Brigadier at Awadh was shot and some Bungalows were burned down but 500-600 troops of native regiment remained loyal to British and Sir Henry Lawrence dispersed them.

01.06.1857 Moradabad and Badaun revolted.

John Lawrence issued a

proclamation to all Purbiya (troops from eastern parts of Ganga River) that loyalty will be rewarded, and mutineers will lose the service forever. Threatened the mutineers that recruits from Punjab can easily crush the rebellion.

Meerut Brigade of British joined by Gurkha Battalion.

02.06.1857

Colonel Abbott administered the Oath to 72nd Native Infantry, 7th regiment of Gwalior, 1st Bengal Cavalry at Nimach with Kuran and Ganga water that the native soldiers will remain loyal to their salt.

03.06.1857

Azamgarh and Sitapur revolted, Nimach in Rajasthan troops revolted against the British, 29th Regiment revolted against British at Moradabad and declared Mujoo Khan as their Governor.

Colonel James Neil arrived at Varanasi and disarmed the 37th Native Infantry.

Nimach revolted against the British.

1857: Timeline pertaining to the Revolt of 1857

- 04.06.1857 Mutiny broke out at Jhansi, Malaon, Mohamdi, Varanasi, and Kanpur revolted.
- 05.06.1857 Mutiny broke out at Kanpur by 2nd Cavalry. at Kanpur, 56th Native Infantry joined the mutiny but 53rd Native Infantry remained loyal to British defending the treasury of British and fighting against the revolted soldiers.
- 06.06.1857 Allahabad 6th Native Infantry revolted, and city came under the control of mutineers, but the fort remains in the hands of British with 400 loyal Sikhs.
- 07.06.1857 Commander in Chief General Barnard and Brigadier Wilson from Meerut meet with their British forces at Baghpat, 12 miles from Delhi.
- Fyzabad revolted.
- Jalandhar Mutiny broke out and Native troops with their arms marched towards Delhi.
- 08.06.1857 British got victory in Battle near Delhi at Badli-ki-Serai.
- British secured the position on the

south-west side of Delhi on a rocky ridge.

Mutineers at Jhansi took control of forts at Jhansi and moved towards the Delhi after killing Europeans.

09.06.1857

Dariabad and Fatehpur revolted.

Metcalf house in Delhi was secured by British.

Native troops at Multan were disarmed.

10.06.1857

Man Singh got elected as leader of Mutineers at Fyzabad.

500 Mutineers attacked the British army on Ridge in Delhi.

11-17.06.1857

Colonel James Neil recovered the city Allahabad and suppressed the opposition in a most inhuman way by inflicting all kinds of cruelty.

11-19.06.1857

consistent attack on British from the Mutineers in Delhi.

12.06.1857

Police Battalion of Lucknow city joined mutiny.

Mutiny broke out in Bihar, 32nd Native Infantry soldiers revolted.

Plot against British under the

- leadership of Rungo Bapuji was discovered by British at Satara in Maharashtra and conspirators were arrested and the followers were dispersed.
- 13.06.1857 Governor General in Council put the curb on Native Press in India.
- first Cavalry was disarmed at Nagpur and possibility of revolt was suppressed by British at Nagpur.
- 14.06.1857 Sepoy at Barrackpore were disarmed.
- Sepoy from Gwalior contingent recruited from Awadh revolted against British.
- 18.06.1857 Fategarh revolted by 10th Native Infantry and Nawab of Farrukhabad was placed on throne.
- 19.06.1857 Revolted sepoys at Banda left it with treasure of 2 lakhs, guns and ammunition.
- 22.06.1857 Robertson, Magistrate of Nakur, tried to press the people but unitedly came to oppose the British government.

- 23.06.1857 Vigorous attacks were made on Britishers at Delhi as it was the centenary of Battle of Plassey.
- 24.06.1857 Neville Chamberlain arrived at Delhi as Adjutant General of British army at Delhi.
- Hugh Wheeler sent a final message to Lucknow asking for reinforcement as after this day Kanpur contact with the rest of the world got cut off till the arrival of reinforcement on 25th September.
- 28.06.1857 15th Native Infantry broke out in rebel.
- 29.06.1857 6,600 was the strength of British army besieging the Delhi.
- 10th irregular native army were disarmed, at Peshawar and Naushera.
- 30.06.1857 Battle at Chinhut near Lucknow, Henry Lawrence had to retreat to Residency and the very same day the historic siege of Lucknow residency began with only 1700 British and loyal sepoys inside residency against few thousand soldiers.

1857: Timeline pertaining to the Revolt of 1857

July-August 1857	Man Sigh of Fyzabad remained neutral in Awadh.
July 1857	Government of Nepal sent the Gorkha Army to assist the British in defeating mutineers.
01.07.1857	Hathras revolted, and troops under Holkar were revolted against the British at Indore. The Peshwa rule was proclaimed at Hamirpur. Sadat Khan made an attack on British residency at Indore.
02.07.1857	Mirza Mogul, Son of Bahadur Shah was removed from Commander in Chief position of Sepoy army and the post was given to Bakht Khan of Bareilly.
03.07.1857	Sepoys at Delhi attempts to intercept the British convoy from Punjab but failed.
04.07.1857	Henry Lawrence, In-charge of Lucknow British residency died due to the injuries struck during explosion of shell on 2nd July.
05.07.1857	British Commander in Chief General Barnard dies and Thomas Reed became the field commander

of British forces at Delhi.

06.07.1857 Nana Saheb held the ceremony to declare himself as the Peshwa at Bithur.

07.07.1857 Begam Hazrat Mahel stood to the situation and placed her minor son Birjis Quadr as Lawab at Lucknow.

Henry Havelock left the Allahabad to fight against the Nana Saheb.

58th native infantry disarmed at Rawalpindi.

09.07.1857 46th Native Infantry revolted at Sialkot.

14.07.1857 Hard fought battle took place at Delhi in Sabzi Mandi.

16.07.1857 Havelock defeated Nana Saheb at Kanpur.

17.07.1857 Archdale Wilson became the field commander of British forces at Delhi.

500 Rohillas headed by Maulavi Alauddin Torabaz Khan rebelled against the British at Hyderabad but easily crushed by other loyal Indian troops to British.

British reoccupied the Hissar.

20.07.1857 General assault of besieging army on Lucknow residency was repealed by British.

James Neil arrived at Kapur and remained there for its defense.

23.07.1857 Mutineers captured Ludlow Castle in Delhi.

24.07.1857 Bahadur Shah received a report from his Commander in Chief that Delhi is facing a shortage of Gun powder.

British attempted partial disarmament of Native troops at Danapur Cantonment in Bihar.

25.07.1857 Mutiny at Danapur in Bihar broke out at Kunwar Sigh, Talukdar of Jagdishpur was the in charge of it.

27.07.1857 Danapur Mutineers reached Arrah and placed themselves under Kunwar Singh.

Arrah at Bihar was looted, and the treasure was taken into possession by Mutineers under the in-charge ship of Kunwar Singh. Fifteen Europeans and 50 Sikhs took shelter in Boyle's house; it was

besieged by Kunwar Singh.

29.07.1857 Havelock received victory at Unnao.

The detachment of Captain Dunbar for the reinforcement of Boyle's House was defeated by Kunwar Singh.

30.07.1857 Troops at Hazaribagh revolted against the British.

26th Native infantry at Mian Mir already disarmed, some of their troops attacked the British officers with knives and left the cantonment.

31.07.1857 Mutiny broke out from Kolhapur but after looting the Cantonment gates of the city were closed and reinforcement arrived from Mumbai (then Bombay) crushed the opposition. 21 leaders of mutiny at Kolhapur were killed.

Troops escaped from Mian Mir were captured and either hanged or shot.

01.08.1857 Battalion at Ramgarh revolted against the British.

the rigorous attack was made on

British at Delhi.

02.08.1857 Infantry and artillery at Lohardaga revolted against British.

Mhow was brought back under the control of British.

03.08.1857 Vincent Eyre, artillery officer moving from Calcutta to Allahabad relieved the Boyle's house British and Sikhs and defeated Kunwar Singh.

05.08.1857 Havelock victory at Bashiratganj.

Detachment of Ramgarh troops revolted against British at Purulia in Bihar.

07.08.1857 Nicholson arrived from Punjab with reinforcement at Delhi.

The Gun powder store at Delhi belonging to the Mutineers exploded, reasons remain unknown.

10.08.1857 Assault on Lucknow residency was repulsed.

12.08.1857 Havelock received victory at Basiratganj.

14.08.1857 John Nicholson arrives at Delhi

Ridge.

- 16.08.1857 Havelock defeated Tatya Tope at Kanpur.
- 18.08.1857 Rs. 10,000 prize was announced by Patna commissioner for Kunwar Singh.
- Assault on Lucknow residency was repulsed.
- 24.08.1857 Battle at Najafgarh won by British to secure reinforcement route from Punjab to Delhi.
- 25.08.1857 Sepoys attempted to intercept the British troops from Punjab but failed.
- September 1857 Man Singh of Fyzabad fought against the British.
- Sir Hugh Rose assumed the command of Pune Division of British Army.
- 03.09.1857 Heavy artillery arrived at camp near Delhi for British.
- 04.09.1857 Siege train from Punjab arrived for the reinforcement of British Delhi force.
- 05.09.1857 Assault on Lucknow residency was

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	repulsed.
07.09.1857	Artillery was positioned for attack on Delhi by British.
14.09.1857	British Made full scale attack on Delhi and Kashmir gate came under the control of British.
15.09.1857	Sir James Outram reached Kanpur as Commissioner of Awadh.
16.09.1857	British captured the remaining ammunition of the Bahadur Shah in Delhi.
17-19.09.1857	Salimgarh was bombarded at Red Fort.
17.09.1857	Kharals under the Ahmad Khan in Multan revolted against British.
18-19.09.1857	Lahore Bastion won by British in Delhi.
20.09.1857	British won the Lahore gate in Delhi.
21.09.1857	The gates of Red Fort were blown, and British got the control of Delhi.
	Bahadur Shah was arrested and sent to Red Fort from Humayun tomb.

- 22.09.1857 Hodson arrested two sons and one grandson of Bahadur Shah and shoot them on their way towards the Red Fort in bullock cart.
- Dhar in central India, were brought under British control as the Minor King of Dhar welcome the British Agent as soon as rebel army escaped the Fort of Dhar.
- 23.09.1857 Delhi came under the British.
- 25.09.1857 General Havelock and Outram arrived at Lucknow with reinforcement.
- 26.09.1857 Rohtak district restored with British administration.
- 02.10.1857 Garden in Lucknow was recaptured by British along with some guns.
- 04.10.1857 British defeated the Mutineers at Chatra and as a result the Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Purulia reoccupied by British.
- 21.10.1857 Pitambar and Nilambar Sahi, two brothers attacked Chainpur, but repulsed by Raghbir Dayal Singh who had given protection to Lieutenant Graham and his small

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	force.
27.10.1857	Collin Campbell Commander in Chief started from Calcutta for Lucknow.
November 1857	Gwalior Contingent, with 40 artillery pieces and 20,000 rounds of ammunition, kept inactive due to the influence of Maharaja Scindiah and did not join the revolt.
09.11.1857	Commander in Chief crossed the Ganga into the Awadh and left General Windham to protect Kanpur.
16.11.1857	British Commander-in-Chief got the control of City Lucknow.
17.11.1857	Collin Campbell reached residency at Lucknow.
19.11.1857	Gwalior regiment with 3000 men and 20 guns reached Kalpi, and communication of Kanpur was closed by mutineers, British had 1700 soldiers and 10 Guns.
22.11.1857	British evacuated the Lucknow.
24.11.1857	Mutineers from Awadh joined the Gwalior regiment around Kanpur.

- Havelock died of dysentery at Lucknow.
- 26.11.1857 First fight between mutineers and defense of Kanpur, British managed to get hold of two eight-inch Howitzers and one six pounder gun from opposite army. British lost 1 officer and 13 men, 5 officers and 73 men were wounded.
- 27.11.1857 Some section of Kanpur city was controlled by Indian soldiers.
- 28.11.1857 Tatya Tope attacked Kanpur with reinforcement from Gwalior and got full control of the city.
- 29.11.1857 Reinforcement from Lucknow arrived to help Kanpur army against Gwalior contingent.
- December 1857 Jang Bahadur, in charge of Gorkha Army crushed the rebels in northern parts of Varanasi Division and entered in British territory to help the Campbell with the army of 9000.
- 05.12.1857 Rebellion closed the city gates from inside at Kolhapur in Maharashtra, but the British blew up the gates and 36 people were

1857: Timeline pertaining to the Revolt of 1857

	immediately convicted and executed.
06.12.1857	British defeated the Gwalior contingent and received 17 guns, and ammunition at Kanpur. Sir Collin Campbell, British Commander in Chief attacked on Taty Tope at Kanpur and received complete victory.
22.12.1857	Meeting of all chiefs in Awadh were called by Hazrat Begam to take a call on prolonged siege at Lucknow. Maulavi Ahmadulla attacked the Alambagh in Lucknow the base of Outram, British officer, but failed.
06.01.1858	Sir Hugh Rose from Mumbai (then Bombay) with two Brigade left the Mhow to march against Jhansi.
12.01.1858	Besieging army again attacked Lucknow but failed.
21.01.1858	British captured the fort of Palamau and several leaders of Mutiny were arrested.
February 1858	Man Singh of Fyzabad remained Neutral.

03.02.1858	Hugh Rose reached Sagar in Madhya Pradesh.
15-16.02.1858	Besieging army attack Lucknow but could not get the control of residency.
23.02.1858	Mehndi Hasan was defeated by British at Sultanpur.
28.02.1858	Collin Campbell left the Kanpur for Lucknow with 17 battalions of infantry, 28 squadron of cavalry, 134 Guns and mortars.
03-04.03.1858	Advanced section of British army reached the Lucknow city, by this time Maulavi Ahmadulla improved the defense of city.
11.03.1857	Jang Bahadur with Gorkha Army reached Lucknow to assist the Campbell.
20.03.1858	Governor-General Canning gave Proclamation to all rebels that surrender against the guarantee of life and confiscation of all property rights of the landowners.
21.03.1858	Lucknow was captured by British Army. Hugh Rose arrived at Jhansi with his Brigades, on his way to Jhansi,

	at Saugor local people welcomed him as the villagers were robbed by the rebels.
22.03.1858	The Rani of Jhansi had the 10000 Bundala and 1500 Sepoys, Huge Rose had 2000 British troops.
25.03.1858	Rose started bombarding the city walls of Jhansi.
26.03.1858	Azamgarh was captured by Kunwar Singh.
29.03.1858	Hugh Rose managed to make a breach in the walls of Jhansi City.
31.03.1858	Tatya Tope arrived at Jhansi to reinforce the Rani Laxmibai, with 22000 men. Hugh Rose continued the siege with 500 british troops and with 1500 troops decided to battle with Tatya Tope.
01.04.1858	Tatya Tope was defeated by Hugh Rose and Tope left for Kalpi.
03.04.1858	City of Jhansi captured by British.
04.04.1858	Queen of Jhansi left the Jhansi fort for Kalpi.
06.04.1858	Fort of Jhansi captured by British and Hugh Rose leaving small contingent at Jhansi left for Kalpi.

07.04.1858	Campbell left the Lucknow for restoring the British rule in Rohilkhand.
15.04.1858	Azamgarh was invested by British with 7000 Sikh cavalry, 18 Guns and 3 British regiments. Kunwar Singh left Azamgarh for his home district Jagdishpur.
23.04.1858	British from Arrah led by Le Grand attacked on Jagdishpur but in the 3-day battle in the jungles of the Jagdishpur, British army suffered heavy losses.
24.04.1858	Kunwar Singh died.
03.05.1858	Maulavi Ahmadulla attack the small contingent at Shahjahanpur with the 8000 cavalries but could not capture it.
04-05.05.1858	Campbell reached Bareilly, and the battle took place between Khan Bahadur Khan and British.
06.05.1858	British got victory over Bareilly after fierce battle with Khan Bahadur Khan.
22.05.1858	Hugh Rose was attacked by rebels near Kalpi but were defeated.

23.05.1858	British reached at Kalpi and found the city was evacuated by rebels.
30.05.1858	Tatya Tope, Nephew of Nana Saheb i.e., Rao Saheb, and Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi, arrived near Gwalior to get the help from the sepoysof Shinde's army.
01.06.1858	Shinde came out to oppose the Rani Laxmibai and Tatya Tope, but the troops supported the Rani Laxmibai, and the Shinde had to flee from Gwalior. Gwalior was captured along with troops, treasury, and ammunition by the Rani Laxmibai. Declared the Nana Saheb as the Peshwa.
05.06.1858	Maulavi Ahmadulla reached Powain the Awadh-Rohilkhand border, but Raja of this place denied entry to Ahmadulla and in attempt to enter the city the Ahmadulla was shot dead.
06.06.1858	Hugh Rose left the Kalpi for Gwalior.
16.06.1858	British secured the cantonment 5 miles away from the Gwalior.
17.06.1858	Rani Laxmibai came out of

	Gwalior fort to protect the way towards the fort was attacked by Smith's forces. In this fight the Queen was either struck with bullet or died in combat.
18.06.1858	Forces of Smith and Rose joined each other.
19.06.1858	Troops under Tatya Tope came out of Gwalior Fort and were defeated by British.
20.06.1858	Shinde arrived at Gwalior and received with welcome from common people.
22.06.1858	Tatya Tope was pursued by British army and skirmishes took place at Jowra Alipur. British got the upper hand and received the Guns and baggage of Tatya Tope.
29.06.1858	Hugh Rose relinquished his command to General Napier for health reasons.
July 1858	Man Singh of Fyzabad actively joined the British to restore their authority.
02.08.1858	Queen Victoria approves the bill of transferring the power from British East Indian Company to British

Crown.

September 1858	British caught the Tatya Tope and after skirmishes he left the place on his way towards the Indore.
October 1858	Follower of Tatya Tope rose to 80,000 but scattered in the North India and resorted to the guerrilla warfare against the British.
03.10.1858	Hari Chand with 6000 troops and 8 Guns, joined by other 6000 men and 4 guns were defeated by British at Sandela and several other places.
20.10.1858	Havelock entered the forest area of Arrah and pursued the Amar Singh, Brother of Kunwar Singh.
November 1858	Nawab of Banda surrender after the Queen's proclamation.
01.11.1858	Queen's Proclamation for placing India under British crown.
03.11.1858	Ram Ghulam Singh of Rampur Kasia, subjugated by British under the Lord Clyde.
10.11.1858	Lal Madhav Singh, Raja of Amethi, earlier helped the British but later on rebelled Clyde ask for a submission so he left his fort and

surrendered in front of Clyde.

- 30.12.1858 Some leaders of revolt put up a fight at Banki but defeated by British, after battle Nawab Tafazzal Husain of Farrukhabad, Mehndi Hasan, etc. surrendered Infront of British and others entered in Nepal.
- January 1859 Jang Bahadur of Gorkha Army In-charge declared that no shelter will be given to the refuges from India.
- 07.01.1859 Mehndi Hasan and Nawab of Farrukabad, surrendered to British and secured the safety of life and Pension from British.
- 14.01.1859 Tatya Tope and Feroz Shah had a battle with British at Daosa between Jaipur and Bharatpur and got defeated.
- 18.01.1859 Lord Clyde returned to Lucknow from the India-Nepal border.
- 10.04.1859 Tatya Tope's statement was recorded by British after his arrest.
- 15.04.1859 Tatya Tope was tried in the British court due to the treachery of Man Sigh, feudatory of Shinde, for the sake of restoration of wealth from

1857: Timeline pertaining to the Revolt of 1857

British.

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| 18.04.1859 | Tatya Tope was hung in front of a large crowd. |
| 22.10.1859 | The Begam of Awadh, tried to have negotiation with British but failed. |
| 29.04.1859 | Bahadur Shah found guilty after the trial. |

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